

twice from the party until the letter came announcing her will. One of the last letters which he got was signed on behalf of one of the cats. It was described by Mr. Stinson as a rambling, incoherent letter and indicated that the writer was mentally unbalanced. She went on to tell how Fairy Queen Snowdrop was at that very moment basking in the sun and how his brother cat, Joseph Pool, had been sick but was better.

District Attorney Stinson said that the whole thing was only the act of a poor, harmless crank, who had tragically committed suicide and left her property to the President. Mr. Roosevelt, in deference to the circumstances, was anxious that the woman should not be buried in a pauper's grave and had interested himself in the case.

Mr. Hoos, the public administrator, will advise for relatives of the woman and do everything else in his power to locate them. A rumor has come to him that the woman's maiden name was Smith and that her father was at one time a Western ranch owner. This information is now in the hands of the Secret Service agents, and they are doing what they can to place the woman's remains in the possession of her relatives.

It is the opinion of the Public Administrator that the will is valid. It was drawn only a short time before the woman took the chloroform, and is in her own handwriting. It is signed by two witnesses, E. H. Taft and his wife, who lived on the floor above Mrs. Grover in the Lexington avenue house. Mr. Taft says that he is a cousin of the Secretary of War. He and his wife did not know the contents of the will when they signed, and Mrs. Grover never told them anything about it. Mrs. Taft visited in Mrs. Grover's apartment often, and so far as he was able to observe the woman was in her right mind.

Another friend of the dead woman, Mrs. Richard H. Connor, who lives at 120th street and Park avenue, tells some interesting things about her eccentricities. She met Mrs. Grover about a year and a half ago when she was living at 2 East 11th street. Mrs. Grover came to see her in answer to an advertisement offering some books for sale. Mrs. Connor was a cat fancier, and the two met on common ground. They used to take their cats out for an airing and give them grass in Mount Morris Park.

About a year ago, according to Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Grover sustained a great sorrow. She had a Persian cat called Sunbeam and it fell out of the window and broke its back. Mrs. Grover bought an expensive casket for it and had Sunbeam laid out by an undertaker. A funeral was held, the gold plate on the casket was removed as a memento of the departed and the cat was laid to rest in a private plot in a cemetery in Hartdale. A little later Golden Teddy Roosevelt, another of Mrs. Grover's pet cats, passed away. This one had a gold collar around its neck, and it, too, was buried in the Hartdale Cemetery with due ceremony.

Mrs. Grover used to visit the Hartdale Cemetery and put flowers on the graves of her two Persian beauties. But before long she got the idea that somebody was stealing the flowers, and she arranged with a well known New York city undertaker to disinter the remains of the cats and have them cremated. At the same time she arranged with a high class jewelry store to have two urns of a special design made to hold the ashes of the cats. One of these urns, according to Mrs. Connor, cost \$100 and the other \$85. Mrs. Grover offered a special prize to the designer for his work. He refused to take it, but accepted finally, with the understanding that it was to go to some needy family.

The urns containing the ashes of the cats were placed in an expensive cabinet in Mrs. Grover's apartment, and the cabinet, according to Mrs. Connor, was a set of President Roosevelt's works. These books Mrs. Connor said, had cost Mrs. Grover about \$25 a volume. It wasn't learned yesterday what the public administrator had done with the cat urns.

Mrs. Connor said further that her friend had a room in the house which she called the Roosevelt parlor. The curtains resembled khaki and were tied with yellow ribbons. In the center of the room was a set of President Roosevelt, one in an ecclesiastical frame which she had painted herself. Mrs. Connor said that Mrs. Grover had told her that she had had three great sorrows in her life besides the dying of Sunbeam and Golden Teddy. She had said she was a descendant of Capt. John Smith and that her father owned a ranch out in California. She had met her husband, an Englishman, there and had married when she was 17 years old. Her husband died a year later. Her husband, according to Mrs. Connor, had a home in Grosvenor Square, London, and was a man of means. She had spoken to Mrs. Connor of a woman which was bound up with her cat, and had said:

"I can keep a secret, and my sorrow is my secret."

Mrs. Grover never wore any jewelry except a silver locket and always dressed in black. Mrs. Connor said that the full name of one of the cats which the President had given to the White House is "Fairy Queen Snowdrop Low."

ENGLAND'S COMPLEX PEACE.

King Tells Parliament of New Agreements Strengthening It.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Dec. 21.—The King in his speech today on the proroguing of Parliament comments on the marriage of Princess Ema and King Alfonso and the recent visit of the King and Queen of Norway. He says that Great Britain's relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

He alludes to the Algerian conference and mentions that there is a distinct improvement in the affairs of Crete, the conclusion of an agreement between Great Britain, France and Italy for the maintenance of the status quo in Abyssinia, the conclusion of a satisfactory arrangement with the French and German governments respecting the Anglo-French boundary on Lake Chad and the Niger, and a satisfactory settlement of the boundaries of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the Congo Free State.

He mentions the conference at Brussels for the revision of regulations in restriction of the liquor traffic in Africa. He says:

"The visit of friendship which the Amer of Afghanistan will shortly pay to the Governor-General of India is a gratifying indication of the amicable relations that exist between the Amee and my Government."

In conclusion the King refers to the establishment of a responsible government in the Transvaal and the intention to bestow a similar boon upon the Orange River Colony in the near future. Parliament will meet again on February.

CHURCH WINS IN PORTO RICO.

Gets Judgment for \$600,000 Against the Government. Will Appeal.

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SAN JUAN, Dec. 21.—The Supreme Court has decided in favor of the Catholic Church in its case against the people to recover church property valued at \$500,000 and rents and incomes since the American occupation amounting to \$1,000,000.

The three Porto Rican justices favored the plaintiff, while the two American justices favored the defendants. The Government will appeal.

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You are giving to each member the equivalent of a musical education. Anyone can play the Reginapiano and play it well. It means music in the home for everybody and by everybody. Have you heard the Reginapiano? Have you played it? Don't decide on a Christmas gift until you do.

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All the above instruments are sold on the payment plan, if preferred.

THE REGINA CO.
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The only manufacturers of music boxes in America.

AUSTRIAN MALES CRIPPLED.

Poorly Paid Postal Employees Start Campaign of Red Tape—Signs of Weakening.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Dec. 21.—The passive resistance strike of the 25,000 employees of the post office began to-day throughout the country, with the exception of Bohemia, where the employees are awaiting the result of negotiations with the authorities. The postal service was immediately affected, as it was predicted it would be, and the situation will rapidly become worse if the resistance continues.

The employees, in addition to observing minutely the red tape regulations, many of which are half a century old, do everything with the utmost slowness. There was a delay of two hours in the morning's first mail delivery, and this increased throughout the day. The chief pecuniary losses are the banks and commercial houses. Trade was generally crippled.

Crowds of people in some places besieged the post offices, clamoring for mails and parcels which choked the offices. The public theoretically sympathizes with the strikers, whose pay is notoriously meagre and in some cases insufficient to furnish a livelihood, but resentment is expressed that the result of the strike falls on the public, and if it continues the employees are likely to lose their Christmas boxes, which are given here on New Year's Day.

The Government has offered to increase wages, but it offers little more than half of what the strikers demand. Among other methods of coping with the trouble the Government has discussed the question of calling the postmen, nearly all of whom are reservists, to the colors so that it will be able to enforce their working under military discipline; but it is recognized that this is a very difficult measure.

The impression is growing this evening that the strike will not last long. It is reported that the leaders are wavering and that even already they have abandoned their tactics.

POSED AS PRINCE RUDOLF.

Swindlers Get Money From Austrian Peasants—Jailer Duped.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Three brothers of the name of Will have been sentenced in Bavaria to long terms of imprisonment for impersonating the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, the heir to the throne, his dead cousin, Crown Prince Rudolf, and a fictitious nobleman, Count von Barnum. The swindlers made their headquarters at Ludwigshafen, where they convinced a boarding house keeper of the name of Schwalb and his wife of their exalted rank and borrowed all the savings of the couple and of many of their friends.

The simple people were dazzled by the patronage of the pseudo royal personages and their promises of future benefits; they seem to have been happy to oblige the swindlers. The men duped numerous simple minded persons elsewhere, obtaining in the aggregate many thousands of dollars.

The greatest coup was achieved by one brother after the other two had been arrested. He convinced the chief jailer that the two prisoners were really Crown Prince Rudolf and Archduke Franz Ferdinand and promised him that if he would allow them to escape he should receive \$17,500 and a large income from an estate in Austria.

The jailer complied and is now serving two years imprisonment for accepting bribes. The prisoners were recaptured after a few weeks liberty.

HAVANA FREE OF FEVER.

Mosquito Campaign Seems to Have Completely Stopped Yellow Pleague.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—The city is now free of yellow fever. The last case, which occurred on December 8, was discharged to-day.

Possibly new cases may occur, but the event has justified the anticipation of the results following the vigorous mosquito campaign.

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FRENCH WORSHIP BILL PASSED

NO ACRIMONY IN SEVEN HOUR DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.

Clemenceau and Briand Insist That They Are Giving Church Liberty—Charge Servitude to Foreign Power—Catholic Party Solidly Against Measure.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the Government's proposals for the readjustment of the laws regulating the relations of Church and State, or, more accurately, prescribing the conditions for the exercise of public worship in France, naturally overshadowed the story of the progress of the evacuation of religious institutions and priests' and prelates' residences. The latter processes continued without disorder.

Public attention was fixed quietly on Parliament. The discussion was unusually temperate for a time when deep passions are supposed to be aroused and when the Prime Minister himself had declared that war was on. There was a considerable public attendance in the Chamber, including many women. The debate was marked neither by flights of oratory nor acrimony, but the speeches were made with some earnestness of expression. There were a few derisive interruptions, but no hot blood was shown.

The Government majority hung well together, despite the rumors of the last few days that there were defections in the Radical ranks and among the other Socialist elements. Toward the end of the afternoon it was believed that the general debate would continue through to-morrow, but when at the ordinary hour of adjournment an attempt was made to defer further discussion until to-morrow it was voted down, and the Chamber resolved to proceed forthwith to consideration of the articles of the law.

The first article was promptly adopted after an amendment by M. Bonnevay, Progressive Republican, had been rejected. The Chamber then, by a vote of 377 to 118, determined to continue its examination of the articles this evening. It did not rise, however, until the final vote was taken.

M. Briand, Minister of Public Worship, was ill yesterday, but this did not prevent him from making a strong presentation to-day of the Government's attitude when he replied to the first speakers who opposed the law.

M. Laies of the Anti-Semite Plebsicite, speaking for himself and his friends, said he could not cooperate in the elaboration of the law, which was an injurious provocation to Catholics and a violation of their consciences. M. Laies read his speech, which led M. Coustant, Revolutionary Socialist, to call out, "It is the Pope who sent that paper."

M. Hailbrun, Radical Republican, declared that the liberal measures contained in the law were contradicted and offset by unacceptable prescriptions. The project permitted mayors and prefects to designate priests to officiate in edifices consecrated to religious exercises. The Catholic religion, he declared, could only be confined to priests qualified by the supreme ecclesiastical authority. If this could not be the result would be not separation, but war.

By losing its property the Church would only return to its original condition of poverty. The State ought to be honest. To violate the property of one was to violate the property of all. This was a detestable example, opening the gate to other spoliation to-morrow, all because the Pope left all to two Latin words, "non possumus."

Ex-Prime Minister Ribot said he recognized the difficult position of the Government, but better than a law of reprisals would be a policy of bringing religious peace to the country.

"You leave the churches open," he added, "yet exact for the dominus vobiscum that priests make a declaration to the police. A singular country, ours, where everything is set to the gait of the police."

Minister Briand then ascended the tribune. He said that the Government's viewpoint had not changed. The project was not the result of the Pope's attitude, but had been well considered. The Government had long known all the stages through which the Papacy would cause it to pass. It knew the law of 1905 would be rejected, although in rejecting it the Papacy was not only against the will of the country but also against the almost unanimous wishes of the French clergy. Continuing, he said:

"We have made to the Catholics, to the clergy, all possible concessions. I know no servitude comparable to that they have shown in making submission to Rome. One declaration annually is not a vexatious hardship. We have granted our *amfroid*, having on our side right and power."

Here M. de Ramel, Conservative, interrupted the speaker, saying: "When you took the inventories you had recourse to force."

M. Briand retorted: "We have not needed force, and will not need it." [Applause from the Left.]

Continuing, the Minister said: "In bringing out the project I profess to be in logical accord with myself. The situation is not disturbing. As M. Ribot declared, it is excellent the separation is accomplished absolutely. The churches are open. There is no religious budget. The priests are not functionaries of the State. The country is calm. It is a startling justification of our pacific policy. We have the consciousness of having with us the entire country."

There were protestations from the Right, and, turning to the Right, M. Briand added: "And also a majority of the Catholics, on whom your incitements no longer take hold. [Much applause.] We have seen how we form associations and then immediately receive absolute orders from Rome. We have moved loyally." [Interruption from the Right: "And removed Cardinal Rich-ard?"] "We have moved with all consideration, especially toward the aged. It has happened, however, that Bishops have begged us to expel them as soon as possible, because they feared to receive distasteful orders from Rome."

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GREECE SOON TO ANNEX CRETE

MUST BUILD UP ARMY TO BECOME A FACTOR IN THE EAST.

Has Barking of One Great Sovereign and Good Will of the Powers in Desire to Take Over Big Island—Macedonia Is Hellenic—Raiding Bands Defended.

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ATHENS, Dec. 21.—There was an important discussion of the foreign policy of Greece at last night's session of the Chamber of Deputies. The Premier, M. Theotokis, said that, as the result of steps taken by King George on the initiative of the powerful sovereign of a great nation as with the good will of the four protecting Powers, the Cretan question had reached a solution that should be regarded as a great step toward the union of the island with Greece. The active policy of M. Zaimis, the new High Commissioner, which had received the approval of the Greek Government, gave reason to hope that the desired solution was not far off. They would soon be able to greet the representative of Crete in that Chamber.

With regard to the conflict between Greece and Rumania, M. Theotokis said the Greek Government had taken no step and had made no advances toward an understanding with Rumania. The Government could not do so because the conflict had not been provoked by Greece, which would never take the first step toward a reconciliation. Rumania demanded that Greece should intervene in matters for which she was not responsible, as they had occurred in foreign territory under the protection of an ecclesiastical patriarchate which was completely autonomous. Such demands were mere pretexts to justify an anti-Hellenic policy.

Referring to the question of armed bands in Macedonia, M. Theotokis declared that the enemies of Hellenism had succeeded in persuading the public opinion of Europe, and even some European governments, that the abnormal situation in Macedonia was due to the action of Greco-Macedonian bands and had also made them forget the atrocities which the Bulgarians had committed against the Greeks, who had continued themselves with asking the protection of the Powers and the right to live in peace.

There was then no talk of Greek bands, and as no resistance was offered the belief grew that Macedonia was Bulgarian and inhabited solely by Bulgarians. When at last the Greeks arose and tried to defend themselves it was seen how great the force of the anti-Hellenic propaganda was and that the majority of the inhabitants were Greeks. Whenever the Greek Government asked for the cooperation and support of the Powers, no matter what the question at issue was, the Government was met with the argument that Greece was responsible for the atrocities in Macedonia because, as was alleged, the Greek Government aided the Greek bands.

In the face of this situation the Government thought it ought to observe a simple and straightforward policy toward the Powers. It declared that the Hellenic Government could not use force to prevent succor being given to the Macedonian Greeks in their defensive campaign, since Turkey, with an army twenty-five times as strong as the army of Greece, was unable to guard the frontier. The Government could, however, use its authority to moderate the activity of the Greek bands, on the condition that the strengthening of their defense should not be followed by increased activity on the part of the enemies of Hellenism.

As a proof of the sincerity of the Government it might be mentioned that it had communicated to the Powers reports received from Macedonia which proved that its fears were well founded, since a slackening of the activity of the Greek bands was followed by a recrudescence of that of the anti-Hellenic bands.

The Government then declared to the Powers that the situation was becoming intolerable and that it would take measures to compel others to respect its wishes, as well as the Greeks. If not the Greek Government could not be responsible for the consequences and would be obliged to defend a race that was resolved to live and not to bend under the ferocity of its enemies.

It was the duty of Greece, M. Theotokis declared, to accelerate her military preparations. Without an army she could not be considered a factor in the East or hope for

the sympathies of others, which in this world went by preference to the strong. Greece was following a wise policy, not forgetting that small nations ought to seek the support and sympathy of great Powers.

HIGH TENSION AT TANGIER.

Sultan's Troops Watch Raisuli's Stronghold—The Anti-Foreign Feeling.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TANGIER, Dec. 21.—The Sultan's Mahalla, that is, the body of troops lately despatched from Fez under War Minister Sid Mohammed Gabbas and Kaid Maclean, commander of the Sultan's bodyguard, are now encamped at Aindalia, within rifle shot of Raisuli's stronghold. Everybody is wondering what will happen next.

Despite circumstantial stories that it is the intention of Raisuli and the Kabyle tribesmen to oppose the Imperial troops, nothing of the kind has occurred. It is stated that Sid Mohammed Gabbas has summoned Raisuli to do homage to him as the Governor of Fahs. It is also said that the notorious brigand Valiente and other tribal leaders have gone to confer with Raisuli.

There is much curiosity and some anxiety as to the attitude of Sid Mohammed Gabbas's soldiery. It has been said that many of them deserted en route rather than risk fighting with their fellow countrymen. Natives say that the whole force is inspired with anti-European feeling, and if they are obliged to fight they will fight the foreigners.

The natives insist that the attempt to install foreign police will be opposed any way. The foreign representatives seem to be as ignorant of the probable course of events as are private individuals. It was understood that the War Minister had been instructed to arrest Raisuli. It is now doubted whether he was instructed to arrest him or negotiate with him or to await his action.

There are rumors that French and Spanish troops are about to land to protect Europeans and enforce order, but nothing definite can be learned.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A despatch to the Times from Tangier says that the Sherifian army evidently intends to remain camped outside Tangier for the present. Raisuli's agents say that he refuses to reply to the War Minister's letter on the ground that he only accepts orders from the Sultan.

Thus it is evident that Raisuli is defiant. His armed men remain posted in the market place and elsewhere. They openly boast of their disregard for the Sultan's troops, whom they pretend to despise. The crisis has now entered an acute stage.

There is no religious budget. The priests are not functionaries of the State. The country is calm. It is a startling justification of our pacific policy. We have the consciousness of having with us the entire country."

There were protestations from the Right, and, turning to the Right, M. Briand added: "And also a majority of the Catholics, on whom your incitements no longer take hold. [Much applause.] We have seen how we form associations and then immediately receive absolute orders from Rome. We have moved loyally." [Interruption from the Right: "And removed Cardinal Rich-ard?"] "We have moved with all consideration, especially toward the aged. It has happened, however, that Bishops have begged us to expel them as soon as possible, because they feared to receive distasteful orders from Rome."

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